MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII] Tuesday, May 16h. 1797. [NUMBER 606.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries t his Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orde.. and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

Sales by Auction.

By Order of Messrs. Chase, Sewell & Chase,
PRIZE AGENTS.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On THURSDAY next, the 18th Inst.
At 12 o'Clock.

THE SHIP
LA MODESTE,
FRENCH PRIVATEER,
PRIZE TO
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP
F O X,
PULTENEY MALCOLM, Esq.
COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 200 Tons, or thereabouts, with all her Stores, Rigging, &c. &c. as she now lies in Madras Roads.

The ship LA MODESTE, is coppered, sails fast, her Rigging is in good Order:—she has a complete suit of Sails, and several pare ones, and is otherways well foun in stores.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS
On THURSDAY, the 1st of June,
At 12 o'Clock;

AN ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS Up-s a r GARDEN HOUSE, with suitable Offices, and an Extensive GARDEN, situated on Choultry Plain. The House is in complete repair and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel Family.

Particulars may be known on application to Mr. Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 1st of June,
At 1 o'Clock.

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE, situated on the Banks of the POORSHEWAUK RIVER, lately built by Mr. CASSIN, with the Grounds, &c. thereunto belonging—The House and Offices are in complete repair, and the Garden well-inclosed, watered and stocked with about 700 Choice Fruit Trees in great forwardness.

CONDITIONS will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

To be sold by Private Contract.

THAT NEW BUILT HOUSE, in the situation where the Freemason's Lodge, formerly stood—consisting of a large Hall, five Bed Rooms, two Closets, and three large Verandahs, with suitable Out-Offices in perfect Repair—A Servant attends to shew the Premises, for which there is a Company's Grant.

Apply to Mr. R. Henderson, who is authorized to dispose of it on moderate Terms.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT HIS HOUSE,
On SATURDAY, the 20th May,
At 12 o'Clock,
A VALUABLE YOUNG
BAY ARAB HORSE,

Sales By Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,
by Robert Henderson,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 20th May,
At 11 o'clock;
A COLLECTION OF
NEW BOOKS,
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW JEWELLRY,
A FEW ARTICLES OF
P L A T E,
AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES OF
EUROPE GOODS,
ALSO

A GOLD WATCH Capped and Jewelled, One HOOKA Compleat, One Large CAMERA OB CURA, One SILVER TEA POT and STAND,

AND
ONE TOOL CHEST.

BY Order of MESSRS. CHASE, SEWEL and CHASE.
PRIZE AGENTS,
To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On THURSDAY next the 18th Instant,
At 1 o'Clock,
SUNDRY ARTICLES LANDED FROM THE PRIZE SHIP,
LA MODESTE,
Viz.

EIGHTY-SIX Bags of Rice, Beans and Peas.
Five Dubbers of Ghee.
Ten Casks Beef and Pork,
One Chest Opium,
Ninety-six Empty Casks,
One hundred and Seventy-eight Pigs Iron Kentledge,
Some old Plate,
AND
Sundry other Articles.

By Order of the Executors.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Robert Henderson,
IN THE EXCHANGE ROOM,
On WEDNESDAY, the 17th May,
At 12 o'Cloock,
ONE SHARE OF THE
Madras Exchange Company,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
C. L. LUCAS, ESQ.

The Title Deeds may be seen and other particulars known on Application to Mr. HENDERSON.

Brown and Ashton,

BEG Leave to acquaint their Friends, that they expect to receive in a Day, or two,
A FEW MAUNDS OF
FRESH BOURBON COFFEE,
which they will sell at 4½ Pagodas, per Maund.

Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Dring, Gordon & Lushington,
Having expired on the 30th April, 1797.
THE BUSINESS WILL FROM THIS DAY BE
CONTINUED BY
William Dring, and William Hesse Gordon,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
DRING AND GORDON.
By whom all Accounts of the late FIRM will be settled.

Fort St. George: May 1st. 1797.

Messrs. Adler, Boisset, Delport,
COQUELET, SINET, AND ADLER JUNIOR,
Beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, of the Settlement,
THAT
On FRIDAY, the 19th May,
They will have the Honor to hold a
PUBLIC CONCERT,
AT THE
PANTHEON,
IN WHICH THEY WILL PERFORM
CONCERTO'S,
ON THE
French Horn, Bassoon & Violin,
AND
SELECTED HARMONIC PIECES.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. HEEFKE'S, FORT ST. GEORGE: and at the PANTHEON. The Price of Tickets, at 3 Star Pagodas.

THE CONCERT,
WILL COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

For Sale,

By Messrs. Hunter & Hay,
MADEIRA WINE,
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
Fit for immediate Use, at 125 Pagodas, per Pipe.
ALSO
SUGAR CANDY, in Tubs and Half Tubs, —First Sort PEARL, HYSON & SOUCHONG TEAS.

Public School.

MR. GRANT, respectfully informs his friends, and the Public, that he continues to take in Boarders and Day Scholars, No. 17 Anderson Street;—Where he with an able Assistant, teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: also his Wife Knitting, Needle-work, and Tambour of divers sorts; upon the usual Terms.

For sale on Commission.

BY WILLIAM SPENCE,
AT THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. STEPHENS & COCKELL,
ENGLISH CLARET,
FROM THE HOUSES OF
Stockdale, Carbonell, &c.
ALSO A FEW TUBS OF THE FIRST SORT
SUGAR CANDY.

Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Messrs. Mc Dovall, Fraser & Hay,
Having been dissolved, on the 30th Ultimo.

ALL Persons being indebted to that Concern, are hereby required to make Payment to Mr. GEORGE HAY, at *Messrs. Hunter and Hay's*, and those who have Claims will please apply to him.

Madras: May 1st. 1797.

Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By Messrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY. Likewise MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co, at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

Fort St. George: 10th March, 1797.

Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500, Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

For Sale.

By Messrs. Hunter and Hay.

BROAD Brown Nankeen, at twenty-two Pagodas per Corge,
Narrow ditto, fourteen do.
One hundred pieces of White ditto, at fifteen Pagodas per Corge.

Advertisement.

CONSIGNMENTS from the PROPRIETORS, to Messrs. DRING and GORDON.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH CLARET, from the House of BROWN and WHITFORD, at per Chest 120 Pagodas.

BELL'S CLARET, brought out on the Harriet, Captain Archer, at 72 Pagodas per Chest, or 36 Pagodas per Half Chest.

N. B. If Six Chests are taken, the Price will be 60 Pagodas per Chest.

MADEIRA WINE,
From D. OLIVAREZ and Co. of Superior Quality, and fit for immediate use, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good Ditto, 125 Pagodas.

Fort St. George, 9th May, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

FEW dozens of pint Tumblers fluted,
Three Gilt ditto ditto,
Three Gilt round feet Goblets fluted,
Ditto Madeira Glasses,
Ditto Claret ditto,
Fifteen Oval different Sort,
Dishes Elegantly Cut,
FURNITURE.
Tables, Chairs, Couches, and one Cot complete.

The Asylum Lottery.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.
Thursday, the 11th May, 1797.
Nos. 7140 7155 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

187	2849	4870	7598	212	2282	5711	7576	379
2410	5935	8060	388	2007	5812	8724	529	3619
5318	8411	822	3166	5783	8681	975	3134	5315
8705	1964	3682	5661	8540	1953	3077	6212	8168
1868	3690	6849	8061	1468	3496	6547	8449	1183
3778	6344	8818	1485	3200	6299	9212	1781	3613
6245	9580	2759	3161	6369	9601	2554	3587	6437
9089	2065	3012	6352	9088	2693	4731	6018	9874
2335	4145	6709	9185	2255	4498	6887	9118	2389
4582	7731	9670	2764	4983	7528	9114		

TWENTY SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
Monday, the 15th May, 1797.
No. 2456 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.
No. 2217 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2538 3112 3244 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

434	558	568	557	661	1443	1201	1878	1407
1395	1329	1212	1936	1555	1871	2241	2844	2676
2931	2636	2276	2037	2427	3511	3604	3528	3732
3286	3769	3408	4559	4933	4827	4724	4671	4862
4690	4254	4463	5296	5507	5473	5095	5580	5869
5265	5968	5605	5993	5117	5191	6985	6826	6982
6860	6560	6634	6191	6865	6567	6137	6482	6225
6181	7974	7936	7650	7303	[illegible]	7142	7234	8915
8339	8259	8858	9242	9939	9897	9834	9272	

The Wheel is above par (6560) Star Pagodas.

Price of Tickets at 13 Star Pagodas.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The following is the ſubſtance of an addreſs from General Washington, *to the* Citizens *of the* United States *of* America *on his reſignation.*

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

"The period for the new election of a Citizen, for the Adminiſtration of the Executive Government of the United States is at no great diſtance, and the moment is actually arrived, when you ought to fix your thoughts, on the appointment of ſome perſon, who ought to be inveſted with that poſt of truſt and importance.

"I thought it proper; particularly as far as it can ſerve, to manifeſt more diſtinctly to the public, the reſolution I have formed, of excuſing my being put on the liſt of thoſe from whence your choice is to be made. I beg you in the mean time, to do me the juſtice, to believe me in aſſuring you, that the reſolution was not taken, without a rigorous regard of every conſideration and circumſtance of the caſe, by which a Citizen, loyal and ſubmiſſive is bound to his Country, in withdrawing his offer of ſervice, in which my ſilence on this occaſion might have involved me. I am not led to this meaſure by any diminution of zeal for your future intereſts, by no want of reſpect, of gratitude, for your paſt favours, but a full conviction, that this meaſure is perfectly compatible with both one and the other.

"The acceptation of the poſt, your ſufferages twice called me to, and my perſeverance to fulfil that duty to this preſent moment, has been a conſtant and perpetual ſacrifice of my inclination, to my ideas of my duty, and to that difference to what appeared to be your wiſhes. I had always hoped that it would have been much more in my power, without wounding the intereſt that I was not at liberty to neglect, to have returned to that retirement, from which I had been drawn contrary to my inclination. My ſtrong bias and inclination for retirement previous to my laſt election, had induced me to prepare an addreſs to you to that effect, but upon mature reflection of the complicated and critical ſituation of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of thoſe who were entitled to my confidence, determined me to abandon the Idea.

"I rejoice, that the ſituation of affairs, as well interior as thoſe relative to ſtrangers, are ſuch, as renders it no longer incompatible for me to accompliſh my wiſhes, where my inclination leads,—and I am perſuaded whatever partiality may yet be entertained for my ſervices, that in the preſent circumſtances of our Country, you will not diſapprove my reſolution ot retiring.

"The principles, with which I was penetrated when for the firſt time I took upon me that arduous and difficult charge, I have unfolded as occaſions have offered; I ſhall here ſimply obſerve, that in fulfilling them, I have with the beſt intentions, contributed to the organization and adminiſtration of government by every effort, that a judgment liable to error, was capable of. I was ignorant, from the beginning, of the inferiority of my capacity to the ſituation, experience and my own obſervations, and perhaps ſtill more to the eye of others, has added a freſh motive to what I before had, to be diffident of myſelf, and a daily increaſe of years, warn me more and more that the ſhadow of retirement is become to me equally neceſſary as agreeable. Perſuaded if in any circumſtance a particular value could have added to my ſervices it could have been only temporary, and I have the conſolation to believe, that when my own proper choice as well as prudence invites me to withdraw from the political ſcene, that even my Patriotiſm does not forbid it.

"Viewing in perſpective with pleaſure, the moment deſtined to terminate the career of my public life, my ſenſibility will not ſuffer me to defer expreſſing in the moſt lively manner, my warmeſt ſentiments on that debt of gratitude that I owe to my dear Country, for the multiplied honors ſhe has conferred on me; and ſtill more ſo, for that firm confidence with which ſhe has never ceaſed to ſupport me, by the opportunity it has offered of manifeſting my inviolable attachment, by perſevering in my faithful ſervices for her advantage, tho' they have not been proportionate to my zeal. If our country has derived any advantages from thoſe ſervices, they will be remembered to our praiſe, and will ſerve as an inſtructive leſſon in the annals of our hiſtory; that in the midſt of circumſtances, where the paſſions, agitated in every direction, are ſubject to ſeduction—amidſt appearance frequently doubtful— the viſciſſitude of fortune, often diſcouraging—in circumſtances, where too frequently, want of ſucceſs, awakens animadverſion—the conſtancy of your aſſiſtance was the eſſential ſupport to my efforts, and ſecurity to the plans of which they were executed.

"Deeply penetrated with that ſentiment, I ſhall carry it with me to my Grave, as *(un vif aiguilon,)* a quick incentive, which will never ceaſe to animate my prayers to heaven, that he may continue to bleſs you with the choiceſt marks of his bounty, that your union and brotherly affection may continue for ever, and that the liberty of the conſtitution, the work of your hands, may be maintained as the moſt ſacred truſt; that the adminiſtration of every department may carry the impreſſion of wiſdom and virtue, in ſhort that the happineſs of the people of theſe States, under the auſpices of liberty, may be rendered complete, by a careful maintainance, and a prudent uſe of that bleſſing, that they may acquire a degree of Glory ſo as to obtain the applauſe, affection, and adoption, from nations yet unknown to them.

"Here perhaps, I ought to ſtop; but a ſolicitude for your welfare, which can only end with my exiſtence, and the fear of danger natural to that ſolicitude, preſſes me on an occaſion like the preſent, to offer to your moſt ſerious contemplation, and recommend to your frequent conſideration a few Ideas, the reſult of a good deal of reflection, and a conſiderable degree of obſervation; Ideas, that appear to me highly important to the ſtability of your happineſs as a people.

"Theſe ſentiments will now be offered to you with a greater degree of freedom, as you will uniformly obſerve it is the advice of a diſintereſted friend who takes his leave of you, and who can no longer have any perſonal motive to influence your Councils, and that you will not forget me, is an additional encouragement, from the favourable and indulgent reception you gave to my opinion on a former occaſion, ſomething ſimilar to the preſent.

"The love of liberty, is interwoven; if I may uſe the expreſſion, with the fibres of your hearts. Every recommendation then from me will be uſeleſs in confirming and fortifying your attachment to her. The unity of Government that conſtitutes you one people, ought to be equally dear to you, and it is with juſtice, as it is the ſupporter of your real independance, of your interior as well as external tranquility, of your ſociety and proſperity, in ſhort of that ſame liberty which is to you ſo precious. But it is eaſy to forſee, that for different reaſons, and in different places great pains will be taken and many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. As that is the ſide of your political Fortreſs, againſt which your internal, as well as foreign enemies, will direct their batteries, with promptitude and perſeverance, though frequently with as much cunning as treachery. It is of the utmoſt conſequence, that you ſhould know how to eſteem the immenſe value of your national union towards your proſperity both collectively and individually; it is neceſſary you ſhould nouriſh it by the moſt cordial, habitual and immutable attachment, and accuſtom yourſelves to conſider it as the *Palladium* of your ſecurity and political proſperity, watching over its preſervation with jealous inqueitude, rejecting with the utmoſt care every idea, in what caſe ſoever, it may be abandoned, and repel with indignation the moſt diſtant temptation to ſuffer a diviſion of any part from the whole, or to weaken the ſacred ties that bind all the parts together. Your bias, and your intereſts equally lead you to it. Citizens of the ſame Country by birth or inclination, that country has a right to concentre all your affections. The name of Americans, as it belongs to you as members of that Country, ought to inſpire you with more patriotiſm and pride, than any title derived from any local denomination. What ſmall difference there is amongſt you; you have the ſame religion, the ſame habits, and the ſame political principles. You have fought and conquered together in the ſame cauſe. The independence and liberty you enjoy, are the work of your councils, your dangers, your ſufferings, and your united ſucceſs.

"Theſe conſiderations, all powerful as they ought to be to you, are yet ſuperceded by thoſe of your relative intereſt; there is not one ſingle portion of our country which does not find in its intereſts, motives that ore an imperious law, to guard and preſerve with the greateſt care the union of the whole. The North finds in the productions of the South, by an unlimited communication, that which protects their common Government, a great augmentation of reſources for maritime and commercial interprizes, and a number of valuable materials for the induſtrious manufacturer. The South profits by the ſame communication with the North, ſees its agriculture flouriſh and its commerce enlarged. Its navigation in employing the ſeamen of the North, acquires more vigour, and whilſt it contributes in different manners to the ſupport and increaſe of the maſs of National navigation, it prepares for their protection a Maritime force which within itſelf it could not furniſh. The Eaſt, with a ſimilar commerce with the Weſt, already finds a progreſſive ameloration of their interior communications both by land and water, and have found a valuable opening for their merchandize, whether from aboard, or of their own manufactures. The Weſt draws from the Eaſt the neceſſary ſupplies to improve and ameliorate their exiſtence, and that which may perhaps be of greater conſequence, that they will owe the ſecurity of the exportation of their merchandize to the future weight and influence of the maritime power on the coaſt of the Atlantic, if they form the intereſt of the community with that of the National intereſt. If the Weſt endeavours to ſecure thoſe eſſential advantages by any other means, whether to obtain it from their iſolated ſituation, or by forming alliances with ſtrangers, alliances contrary to nature, to the prejudice of their original agreement theſe advantages muſt prove aſſentially precarious.

"Whilſt each part of our Country finds an immediate and particular intereſt in the Union, all the combined parts cannot fail to find in this Maſs of united means and efforts, the greateſt reſources, and proportionate ſecurity againſt dangers from aboard, a leſs frequent interruption to their tranquility, on the part of foreign nations, and that which is of ſtill more ineſtimable value, that Union which ought to ſerve to ſhelter them from domeſtic quarrels, and war amongſt themſelves, which are the ſcourges of neighbouring nations, amongſt which an unity of Government does not exiſt.

"Theſe quarrels their peculiar competition will be ſufficient to excite, but the alliances with Strangers, repugnant to each other, the attachments and intrigues, and contrary conſtructions, will ſerve to Spur on and provoke thoſe miſunderſtandings.

"It is likewiſe by theſe means, that you will avoid a military eſtabliſhment of two great a magnitude, which under whatever form of Government it may exiſt, is always an unfavourable omen to liberty, and which ought to be conſidered the declared enemy of Republican liberty.—It is under that point of view, that your Union ought to be conſidered, as the principal ſupport of your liberty, and that the love of the one, ſhould render the preſervation of the other extremely dear to you.

"Theſe conſiderations ſpeaking the language of perſuaſion to every mind capable of reflection, and to every virtuous ſoul, they will regard the permanancy of the Union as a primary object, and the prayer of every friend of his Country.

"Is there yet any doubt, that there may exiſt one Government in common, embracing ſo expended a ſphere?—Experience will furniſh us with the ſolution—To lend an ear, in ſuch a caſe, to ſimple ſpeculation, would be a crime: but we have every reaſon to hope, that with a proper organization of all the different bodies, with the auxilary operations of government in their reſpective ſubdiviſions, this will inſure a happy iſſue to the experiment we have made—In ſhort it is well worth the trouble, to undertake it in a manner open and without reſtriction.

"With motives ſo powerful, and means ſo eaſily to be laid hold of in favour of an Union, of which the effect will extend to every part our Country, there will be always reaſon, ſo long as experience has not demonſtrated the impoſſibility, to doubt the Patriotiſm of thoſe, who, in whatever part of our country they may be, that would endeavour to looſen the tie.

"In ſeriouſly reflecting on the cauſes, that can effect our Union, a motive of ſerious regret offers itſelf to our view, which is, that they have given place, to note the different places, by Geographical diſtinctions, the Septentrional and Meridional,—of the Atlantic and Occidental—diſtinctions that a ſpirit of intrigue may take advantage of, in endeavouring to impreſs an idea that their exiſts a real difference of intereſt, and local views.

"One reſource, that the ſpirit of party commonly makes uſe to procure influence in particular diſtricts, is, to repreſent under falſe colours, the opinions, deſigns, and views of other diſtricts. You cannot be too much on your guard, againſt Jealouſies and ſuſpicions capable of provoking the minds that cheriſh ſuch repreſentations. They tend to alienate, from each other, thoſe that ought to remain united, in the ties of Brotherly affection."

Concluded in our next.

The Negociations for Peace; brought down to our latest Printed Advices.

Paris,—*November* 16.

Note *from* Lord Malmesbury, *in reply to the Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, dated the 23d Brumaire, November 13th.*

The underſigned will not fail to tranſmit to his Court the note which he has juſt received from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He alſo declares, that he ſhall be in the ſituation of expediting Couriers to his Court every time that the official communication which ſhall be made to him ſhall require ſpecial inſtructions.

Malmesbury.

Paris, November 13th, 1796.

On the foregoing Correſpondence, Perlet's Journal makes the following obſervations:

"There is ſtill, as may be ſeen, the ſame refuſal on the part of our Miniſter to anſwer the firſt queſtion of the Engliſh Plenipotentiary, 'Is the principle of compenſation to be adopted or rejected? and, 'in caſe of rejection, what is to be ſubſtituted for it?'

"We cannot conceive the motive of ſo ſtrange a policy. It ſeems to us, however, that, until a formal explanation has been given upon this general principle, there cannot exiſt a right to demand of Lord Malmeſbury an exact deſignation of the objects of reciprocal compenſation. We are ſorry to agree, on this ſubject, with the Engliſh Note; but this agreement is not a motive for concealing truth. Do not the plaineſt good ſenſe and the moſt natural reaſoning point out, in fact, this conduct? Why do not the Directory make known the motives which induced them to deviate from it ſince it is certain that they have ſome motive? After having exclaimed ſo much againſt the antient etiquette, and what is called the diplomatic routine, ſhall we, for an affair of form and uſeleſs reſerve, riſk, at every moment, the breaking off the negociation, and the extinction of the hope of Peace? What a fine thing, in a negociation of this ſort, is the conceited trifling of a man, who, becauſe he is juſtly reproached with having uttered nonſenſe, appears reſolved to ſpeak no more! How can the Directory avoid ſeeing, that inſenſibly, and in ſpite of them, we are tending to that point at which nothing will remain for him but to order the departure of the Engliſh agent from France; and that, if the Court of London, as is very poſſible, is inſincere, it can deſire nothing more ardently than thus to place on its own ſide all the appearances of pacific intentions, in order to conciliate the opinion of Europe, to make the war popular, and to raiſe the public ſpirit in England? How can they be ignorant that, by ſuch harſh and inſignificant anſwers as they permit to be given in their name by their Miniſter, they put all the advantage of the negociation on the ſide of Lord Malmeſbury; and that, notwithſtanding the low flatteries of the *Redacteur*, the public begin to believe, that, although England may not be very eager to conclude a peace, the Directory are more evidently careleſs about it, notwithſtanding the ſad ſituation of our finances, and the diſtreſs of our marine. Why do they not ſay, that the ſkill of Lord Malmeſbury, and the ignorance of our negociator, may equally concur to obtain credit for this dangerous opinion?

"It is with regret we are obliged to publiſh theſe reflections, the diſcloſure of which is perhaps, not without ſome inconvenience. But all puſillanimous conſiderations ought to vaniſh before the grand intereſt of the country; and ſince the Directory perſiſt in giving their confidence to a Miniſter univerſally decried, ſince they are ſcarcely ſurrounded by any other than revolutionary brawlers, who flatter them in order to govern in their name, who deceive them, and who remove, with the greateſt care, all thoſe whoſe long experience, important ſervices, talents, and wiſe

and reasonable patriotism might be so useful to them, and spare them many faults and regrets, it is necessary to convey to them through the Journals the formidable cry of that public opinion and that truth which their flatteries so industriously conceal from them, at the risk of bringing on their ruin, if to them should one day be imputed the continuation of the war and all its necessary miseries."—*Journal de Perlet.*

NOTE *from* LORD MALMESBURY *to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

" The Court of London having been informed of what passed after the receipt of the last Memorial delivered, by its order, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, finds that there is absolutely nothing to add to the Answer made by the undersigned to the two questions which the Directory thought proper to address to him.

" It waits then, and with the greatest anxiety, for an explanation of the sentiments of the Directory with regard to the principle proposed on its part as the basis of the negociation, and the adoption of which appeared to be the best means of accelerating the progress of a discussion so important to the happiness of so many nations.

" The undersigned has, in consequence, received orders to renew the demand of a frank and precise Answer on this subject, in order that his Court may know with certainty, whether the Directory accepts the said proposition; whether it desires to make any change or modifications whatever in it; or, lastly, whether it will propose any other principle that may promote the same end?

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 26, 1796."

ANSWER *of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to* LORD MALMESBURY'S *Note.*

" In answer to the Note delivered yesterday, Nov. 26, by Lord Malmesbury, the undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is instructed by the Directory to observe, that the Answers made on the 5th and 22d of last Brumaire (Oct. 26, Nov. 12,) contained an acknowledgment of the principle of compensation; and that, in order to remove every pretext for farther discussion on that point, the undersigned, in the name of the Executive Directory, now makes a formal and positive declaration of such acknowledgment.

" In consequence, Lord Malmesbury is again invited to give a speedy and categorical Answer to the Proposition made to him on the 22d of last Brumaire (Nov. 12.), and which was conceived in these terms: *The undersigned is instructed by the Executive Directory to invite you to describe, with all possible expedition, and expressly, the objects of reciprocal compensation which you have to propose.*

CH. DE LACROIX.

Paris, November 27."

ANSWER *from* LORD MALMESBURY *to the* Note *from the Minister of the Exterior Relations of the 7th Frimair (Nov. 27).*

The undermentioned Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, in answer to the Note dated this morning, and which was delivered to him on the part of the Minister of Exterior Relations, hastens to assure him, that he will not delay a moment to communicate the same to his Court; from whence he must necessarily wait further orders, before he can explain himself upon the important points contained in the said Note.

MALMESBURY.

Paris, November 27."

MANHEIM, 18th Oct. (27th Vendemiaire)

The Archduke Charles has issued a proclamation, whereby he requires all the subjects of the Empire on the left side of the Rhine, to pay the tithes, revenues, imposts and all other dues to their respective Lords, under pain of *military execution and corporal punishment.*

One slight obstacle only opposes itself to a ready compliance with this *gentle requisition*, which is, that the honest folks who are to pay the money have got arms in their hands, and those who hope to *receive* it, must go and *fetch* it.

Another proclamation of the 8th, *(given in a late Courier) and addressed* to the Circle of Suabia, holds forth a menace of *unremitting vengeance*, to all persons who, under any pretence whatsoever, shall take any steps to perform the engagements they may have entered into with the French, of what nature soever they may be; even such as may regard the redemption of the hostages carried away by the French.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Essay Signed " PAPIRIUS,"—" HISTORY OF A SPANISH LADY," with several other Literary favors, are unavoidably postponed to our next COURIER.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

TUESDAY, MAY 16th. 1797.

LORD HOBART *presents his Compliments to the* GENTLEMEN *in the* KING'S *and* COMPANY'S CIVIL, NAVAL, *and* MILITARY SERVICES, *and requests the Honor of their* COMPANY *to a BALL and SUPPER, at the* ADMIRALTY, *on the 5th of June,* HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1797.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

HENRY SEWELL *Esq.* appointed an ALDERMAN, of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, in the Room of JOHN MITFORD *Esq.* returned to Europe for the benefit of his health.

REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER, in His Majesty's Ship *Victorious*, accompanied by the Arrogant, Captain Lucas, arrived and anchored in the Roads on Sunday morning.

The ADMIRAL having Convoyed the India Fleet, nearly to the line, made the SIBILLE'S signal, to come within hail; when *Captain Cook*, having received orders to accompany the Fleet to a certain Latitude, proceeded with them accordingly; and the Admiral, in the Suffolk, and accompanied by the Victorious and Arrogant returned to Trincomallie.

On the Admiral's return to the abovementioned Port, the Suffolk was stripped, in order to her undergoing several necessary repairs, and the Admiral's Flag shifted to the Victorious.

His Majesty's Ships now remaining at Trincomallie are, the SUFFOLK, and CENTURION, and the SWIFT, and HOBART, Sloops of War.

ON the night of the 9th Instant, arrived His Majesty's Ship ORPHEUS, Captain B. W. PAGE, from Bombay.

The ORPHEUS left Bombay on the night of the 25th Ultimo, giving Convoy to the Honorable Company's Ship ALBION, and *towing* a large Vessel, laden with Military Stores for Tellicherry.

On the 30th *Captain Page*, arrived at the last mentioned Port, where he landed *a Lac of Rupees*, for the use of Government, and immediately proceeded to Sea, and on the the same day spoke the Honorable Company's Ships ESSEX, ASIA, and WILLIAM PITT, from Bengal, all well.

On the 1st Instant Captain Page boarded the MANSHIP, in Anjengo Roads, and on the 5th arrived at Tri comallie, where he remained three days, landing Stores, and delivering impressed men on board the CENTURION, for the Squadron. The Orpheus arrived here in fifty hours from Trincomallie.

Whilst off Fort Victoria, Captain Page, spoke His Majsty's Ship TRIDENT bound to Bombay for repair.

A Danish Ship, the SKIONHEDEN, arrived during the last week at Tranquebar, from England, which she left on the 27th of November. In the Latitude of 10 North she spoke the ENROM a Danish Ship bound to Calcutta. The Enrom left Plymouth on the 3d of December.

On Monday morning arrived the HARRIET, Captain Archer, from Point Pedro,.—The Harriet has brought to the Presidency, great part of His Majesty's 73d. Regiment, lately stationed at Columbo.

SIR JOHN SHORE, arrived at Calcutta, from his tour through the upper provinces on the 1st Instant.

In the following Extracts from the BOMBAY COURIER, *our* READERS *will find a clear and distinct detail of the operations of the* IMPERIAL *and* REPUBLICAN ARMIES, *oy the* Sambre *and* Meuse, *and also on the* Rhine *and* Moselle *from the 20th* of October to the *period of their going into winter Quarters. The varied successes of the contending* ARMIES *in* ITALY, *are also noticed with a precision and accuracy, which reflects much credit on the* unbiassed EDITOR *of that Paper.*

BOMBAY COURIER, 29th. APRIL.

As something more than what we have already said, will naturally be expected from us upon the subject of the military operations in Europe, we will endeavour to combine in one view, and connect with our former accounts the transactions that have intervened since our last advices.

General Bournonville having succeeded General Jourdan, in the command of our Army of the Sambre and the Meuse towards the close of September, was compelled to remain inactive until he should be reinforced from the interior; so greatly was the Division reduced in the course of its late retreat, and the various defeats it had recently sustained. Its position about the 20th of October, excepting that of the left wing, was on the left bank of the Rhine, the right wing Commanded by Gen. Lignevelle posted at Hunsruck, the centre considerably reinforced near Andernach.

The first action in which General Bournonville engaged, was on the 25th and 27th of October, and consisted in a general attack made by the right wing up on all the line from Oreutznach to Keyserslautern: the object of this manœuvre was to retake the town of Bergan, and to detach the Division heretofore commanded by Maceau, towards the valley of Anweiker by Lautern; in which the French succeeded, and made about one hundred prisoners.

It becomes us to correct upon this occasion what we stated in our Extra Courier, that General Bournonville had acted on the Seig to divert the attention of the Archduke from the passes on the Rhine; on the contrary we find him securing his Army in Winter quarters; and every report, of which several prevailed of offensive operation, is in a late paper formally contradicted.

We will now call the Reader's attention to the Army of tde Rhine and the Moselle under General Moreau, which our last regular accounts left in a precipitate retreat towards the Rhine. One of the most brilliant occasions on which the Imperialists distinguished themselves in the course of the last Campaign, was upon the 25th of October, when they attacked this Army near Schlingen, and after a bloody and obstinate contest of nine hours, gave them a complete overthrow. The Republicans are acknowledged to have maintained their ground with the greatest courage; but they were compelled to submit to the persevering impetuosity of the Austrians, commanded by the Arch Duke in person. This was the fifth time that His Highness had opportunely arrived to throw victory into the yet fluctuating scale: the former occasions were at Wetzlaer, Wertsburg, Limburg and Emenenlengen; in this last action the Arch Duke had two Grenadiers killed at his side, and the Prince of Condé, who opened the attack, had also an Officer of Engineers killed close to him.

This decisive action was followed by an immediate and general retreat, until the Franch upon the Upper Rhine were left only in possession of the *tete de pont* at Huningnen, and the Fort of Kehl, a place of immense strength, as well by its natural situation as the fortifications by which it is further defended.

On the 22d. of November the French attempted a general attack upon the Austrian entrenchments raised round Kehl, and succeeded in making themselves masters for a while of two Batteries defended by the Regiment of Guilai; but the presence of the Arch Duke soon turned the fortune of the day; he immediately repaired to post of the danger, animated the troops, and led them forward in person, until the enemy were routed and forced to a precipitate retreat: the day was warmly contested, and the issue expensive to both.

What we know of the month of December, it seems to have been employed by the Austrians in cannonading the works of Kehl and Huninguen, without however any immediate impression; the last action near Kehl with which we are informed, took place on the 19th. of December, near the Post House, in which the Austrians obtained possession of four Guns, two Howitzers and took 180 Prisoners.

On the side of Italy, the months of September and October passed without any occurrence worthy of notice. General Buonaparte content with blockading Mantua, directed his attention to political operations, of which the most important that he agitated, was the summoning a kind of Convention, at Modena on the 16th of October: about an hundred Deputies accordingly met at that place from the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara and Modena, and sanctioned the league of the four Capital Towns; an event that was celebrated with the greatest festivity.

General Count d'Alvinzi, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army in Italy, being considerably reinforced marched early in November against the French stationed at Bassano, and obtained certain advantages. About the same time the Corps under General Davidowich, advanced towards Trento, which General Laucon entered on the 5th, making most of the French whom he found there, prisoners.

Two actions of more importance took place on the 5th and 7th near Cagliano, which also terminated in favour of the Austrians, and put into their possession the Castle of Pietre: the loss of the French was estimated at 4000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the Austrins about half this numaer.

Upon a subsequent occasion, Baron Davedovich obtained another important advantage over the Enemy near Rivola, where he made two Generals, Fiorella and Valleit, and many other Officers, prisoners.

On the 8th of November a warmly contested action was fought between the two Armies near Verona. Buonapart here commanded in person, and although it began at eight in the morniug it did not cease until nine in the evening, when the success was still doubtful, but the loss very considerable on both sides.

On the 16th, in a battle fought near Arcola and Cologna, the arms of the French were crowned with a conspicuous success; the importance of this Victory, like every other, is differently estimated by both parties; the one exaggerating, the other depreciating its value: if we believe the accounts of the French, the loss of the Austrians upon this unfortunate day, was 3000 killed and wounded, five thousand prisoners, and 12 pieces of cannon; and of such consequence did they consider it, that they viewed the early fall of Mantua as its necessary result; but we are happy to observe that subsequent accounts do not justify their flattering expectation.

The COURT OF LISBON, has positively refused to accede to the insulting proposition made to it by the Court of Spain, viz.—to shut out all English vessels from the ports of Portugal. The Court of Spain offered only a period of ten days to decide on this momentous point, and to receive a categorical answer. The Court of Lisbon returned an answer without delay—highly honourable to its own dignity, and replete with good faith to its Allies. It declared that it would remain true to its engagements with Great Britain.—Accordingly, when the last letters left Lisbon, it was expected that the Spanish forces would attack Portugal without delay.

These Letters add, that Portugal was extremely well able to defend itself against any force which Spain could bring against it; but if the latter was joined by the French, the danger might be great. We have reason to believe that a very considerable force of foreign troops, in the service of Great Britain, would be sent to Portugal for its defence, as well as large train of Artillery.

Our accounts from the Province lead us to expecte with some confidence, a termination of the disputes which have lately occasioned so much bloodshed in the Cotiote; a Correspondence of a pacific nature, is said already to have commenced, in which the Raja has testified a disposition to be restored to the confidence he formerly possessed.

Late advices from Goa had mentioned that Father Illuminato, a Catholick-priest well known on the Continent of India, and two Capuchins just arrived in this Country as missionaries, intending to travel over-land from thence to Madras, had scarcely quitted the Portuguese provinces, before they were imprisoned, and cruelly maltreated by the subjects of the Boncela; they were robbed of their travelling purse, plundered even to their clothes, of every thing they possessed, and beaten, Father Illuminato who arrived yesterday through Bancoot confirms this account. We understand he has been permitted to depart, in the design of procuring a ransom for the two Capuchins, who are detained in a Hill Fort; but such is the exorbitant nature of the demand, that their liberation is rather counted upon from a representation to the Durbar of Poona.

" On Sunday Morning the 14th Instant was
" celebrated in the Armenian Church, a ROYAL
" FUNERAL CEREMONY in memory of the late
" renowned CATHERINE the Second, EM-
" PRESS of RUSSIA, with a General Prayer
" for her immortal happiness, and thanksgiv-
" ing for the bounties her magninimity and be-
" nevolence conferred upon the ARMENIAN NA-
" TION, and for the success of the Russian
" Empire.
" The whole was conducted with that re-
" ligious veneration, and solemnity, peculiar to
" great and awful events; and sorrow blended
" with gratitude were conspicuously visible
" upon the countenances of that devout and
" sympathizing assembly."

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Wright, Hurst & Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock;

ONE very large Iron Cash Chest,
Two Smaller ditto,

AN INVOICE OF

IRONMONGERY

In which are

A PAIR 12 Inch, Door Locks, and some smaller ones of a remarkable good Quality.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

At 10 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

ONE Second hand Mahogany Library Desk,
One Small set of Mahogany Tables,
One Pair of Blackwood Couches, Stuffed Backs and Seats,
A Blackwood side Table,
A Light Country made Palankeen,
Twenty Dozen of old Madeira,

AND

Three Cows lately from Ongole, with Calves.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,

At 12 o'Clock,

A VERY Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, formerly the property of Mr. JOHN WHITE.

To be sold by Aublic Auction,

By Wright Hurst and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On WEDNESDAY the 24th Instant,

At 11 o'Clok

TWENTY 5 lb. Canisters Gunpowder,
Twenty 1 lb. Ditto,

AND

Twenty Bags of Shot,

At the same time wil be sold,

Twenty Pieces of Salampores,
And a number of other Articles
Hand-bills will be Published.

BILLS on CALCUTTA,

MAY BE HAD IN ANY SUMS,

BY

APPLYING TO

Messrs. HUNTER and HAY,

Madras 16th May 1797.

Administration.

ACCORDING to the Articles of Capitulation of Pulicat, hereby it was agreed that the *Dutch Court of Judicature*, should remain in function as far as concerned the former Servants and Subjects of the Company, the said Court of Judicature having granted under 21st March last, Probate of the WILL and TESTAMENT. of the late PANCRATIUS HARRINGA MEPPEN, *Chief Surgeon* on that Establishment, to Mrs. CAROLINA HUYER, Widow relict to the Deceased: all persons having claims on the said Estate, or being indebted to the same, are requested to settle with Mr. WILLEM ANDREAS SAALFELT at *Pulicat*, Son in Law to the Deceased and appointed Attorney by the Executrix.

Madras, 15th May, 1797.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Merchants Counting House, for a Man, who has been many Years employed in business, and whose Character is unexceptionable, can undertake to keep a sett of Books, and would willingly be examined, before employed.

Enquire at the Courier Office.

MARRIAGE.

At Arnee, on Thursday the 4th Instant, by the *Rev. Mr. Gerricke*, Captain THOMAS WOOD, of the Engineers, to Miss MARY NIXON, third Daughter of Major General Nixon.

BIRTH.

On the 10th Instant, the Lady of James Brodie, Esq. of a Daugdter.

DEATHS.

At Tanjore, *Lieutenant* GRÆME Mc'PHERSON, of the Honorable Company, service.

At Mahê, on the 25th Ultimo, PETER GRANT *Esq.* *Purser* of the Honorable Company,s Ship ASIA.

On Thursday evening, Captain Muelh of the Honourable Company's Service.

PREDICTIONS.

TRUE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF THE FRENCH NATION.

From the Complete Magazine, for Oct. 1764, p. 368.

The mean figure which was made by the French in the last, war, ought not to astonish any one who duly considers the state of the French nation. The French nation is governed by a futile and debased court, and the court governed by female influence: every thing is inverted in the French nation:—The Fabriciuses, the Scipios, and the Cæsars, languish in the stillness of private life, while monkeys, asses, and baboons, are placed at the helm. Wherever the females of a debauched court are suffered to hold the reins of state, outside show and grimace usurp the place of merit, and represent it every where; little accomplishments are considered as the greatest, and great accomplishments are ridiculed. This is actually the case in France; a fine address, a knowledge of what is called the great world, that is to say, the art of bowing, sitting, standing, twisting a bon mot, or telling a card: these are the qualities that characterise a great man at court; he that excels in these is sure of being promoted in some department of the state; a superficial knowledge of the profession he engages in is sufficient for his purpose; nay, he has often no more to do than to learn the terms of his profession by heart, and to bandy them to and fro in conversation with a face of confidence. Those who employ him are as ignorant as he, and if he be hard pressed in the execution of his office, he will find some obscure, neglected understrapper, who knows the trade, to direct and instruct him.

Thus is was that generals in the late wars were put at the head of armies, and ministers at the head of the state: as soon as any of these exposed themselves to the ridicule of the public, by defeats and blunder, they were recalled or dismissed. Other fops, who bowed more gracefully, whose hair was better dressed, and had more chit-chat, and more impudence, were put in their places; these were dismissed and laughed at in their turn; but the war ceased and the French were saved by a peace from the ruin that was ready to crush them.

It is no wonder that the great men of France are so little relished at the French court; they want the necessary qualifications for appearing there; they cannot dance themselves all at once into the airs and intrigues of a court; and when they come their they are laughed at.

What is still more to the disadvantage of the great men of France, they have a free and independent spirit: they scorn the meanness of a court; they speak more freely of things and persons than the female rulers permit, and when they speak too freely, they are for ever excluded from all hopes of preferments, and sometimes shut in a Bastile. The parliaments the free, unbiassed parliaments of France, abound with men whose talents put them on a level with a Pitt, a Demosthenes, a Cicero, or a Montesquieu; there are hundreds of great men in different stations and employments, I mean employments and stations of the middle class; but they must hide themselves from France, because they dare not produce their ideas; the hair-suspended rock hangs over their heads, and every moment menaces a fail: they have towers, messengers, and informers, to keep them in constant awe.

The parliaments of France are obliged to conceal the strong spirit of liberty with which they are inflamed, under the mask of loyalty, and of attachment to the monarchy. They remonstrate with force and elevation against every measure that tends to the prejudice of the provinces they protect. They can go no farther; *but they await the moment to strike the blow that shall lay the fabric of despotism in ruins! When this blow is struck, the effects of it will be equal to those of magic: the cottage will be put on a level with the palace; the peasant with the prince; ranks shall be confounded; titles, distinctions, and birth, shall tumble into an undistinguished heap of confusion; a new moral creation shall strike the view of an admiring universe, and France, like old Rome in her first flights to empire, shall appear with the scepter of universal dominion in her hands.*

Out of universal confusion order shall arise; the great, of nature's creating, will assume their places; and the great, by title and accident, will drop, despised, into the common mass of the people.

CATASTROPHE MUNDI,

PUBLISHED *in* 1683.—*Apendix, P.* 39.

POLAND—It is best for thee to stand upon thy own legs, for if thou join with any Prince, against either Turk or Tartar, it will be in part thy ruin: they will either prevail against thee in such sort that thou wilt with thou hadst never been born, such calamity will follow upon it.

SWEDEN, if I might be thy counsellor, rest in peace, for thou wilt be very unfortunate in war: but alas! thou wilt not believe it; but know that if thou wilt dance, the piper must be paid; and if thou dost go to war with any of thy neighbours, as I believe thou wilt, thou wilt repent when it will be too late.

FRANCE prepare thyself to undergo a great calamity, for *there shall be a great rebellion in thy very bowels, that shall shake the family that now enjoys the crown of thy kingdom, if not quite overthrow it.*

And thou, O SPAIN! wilt have cause to curse thy *Counceilor*, for thy kingdom is like to be brought very low; *and for thy cruelty in the West Indies shall be driven from thence.*

From Lord Chesterfield's Letters.

LETTER CCCIV.

The first squabble in Europe that I foresee, will be about the *Crown of Poland.*

Wherever you are, inform yourself minutely of, and attend particularly to the affairs of France; they grow serious, and in my opinion will grow more and more so every day. The King is despised, and I do not wonder at it; but he has brought it about to be hated at the same time, which seldom happens to the same man. His ministers are known to be as disunited as incapable: he hesitated between the Church and the Parliament, like the Ass in the Fable, that starved between two hampers of hay: jealous of the Parliaments, who would support his authority; and a devoted bigot to the Church, who would destroy it. The people are poor, consequently discontented: those who have religion are divided in their notions of it; which is saying, that they hate one another. *The Clergy never do forgive*, much less will they forgive the Parliament: the Parliament never will forgive them.—The army must without doubt take, in their own minds at least, different parts in all these disputes, which upon occasion would break out. *Armies though always the supporters and tools of absolute power for the time being, are always the destroyers of it too, by frequently changing the hands in which they think proper to lodge it.* This was the case of the *Prætorian* bands, who deposed and murdered the monsters they had raised to oppress mankind. The *Janissaries* in Turkey, and the *regiment of guards in Russia*, do the same now. The FRENCH NATION *reasons freely*, which they never did before *upon matters of religion and government*, and begin to be spregiudicati; the officers do so too; in short, all the symptoms, which I have ever met with in history, previous to great changes and revolutions in government, now exist, and daily increase in France.

LETTER CCLXXVI.

London April 13, O. S. 1752.

They tell the King, (speaking of France) very respectfully, that in a certain case, which they should think it criminal to suppose, they would not obey him. This hath a tendancy to what we call here revolution principles. I do not know what the *Lord anointed*, his vicegerent upon earth, divinely appointed by him, and accountable to none but him for his actions, *will either think or do, upon these symptoms of reason and good sense* which seem to be breaking out all over France; but this I foresee, that before the end of this century, the trade of both King and Priest will not be half so good a one as it has been. Du CLOS, in his reflections, hath observed, and very truly, *qu'il y,a un germe de raison qui commence a se developper en France.* A development that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions. Prudence may, in many cases, recommend an occasional submission to either; but when that ignorance, upon which an implicit faith on both could only be founded is once removed, GOD's Vicegerent (meaning the King) and CHRIST's Vicar (or Clergy) will only be obeyed and believed, as far as what the one orders, and the other says, is conformable to reason and truth.

—

Count GUIBERT, an Officer of distinguished talents, who wrote 20 years ago, has the following remarkable passage in his writing, viz.

"There is to spring up a people of a manly genius, which arises to shake of its fetters, and settle a form of Government, the whole of which will increase its force: it will frame just laws, and call forth a Revolution. This people is the FRENCH."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, OF AMERICA.

LONGEVITY.

In the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, there are twelve farms adjoining each other, which were in the year 1793, owned and occupied by the following venerable and respectable citizens.

	ages in 1793.	*present age.*
John Irwin,	90 years.	94
Herman Yerkisa,	87	91
Sam. Shoemaker,	70	74
Sam. Irwin,	69	73
And. Buskirk,	73	77
Isaac Bellew,	74	77
Jacob Fry,	71	75
Thos. Craven,	78	82
Giles Craven,	75	79

Total 723

Average near 80

Anthony Scout, 94 Jacob Gilbert, 93
Charles Garrison, 76

Total 950

Average near 80 years.

There are several other very old gentlemen, heads of families, in the same neighbourhood, but as they do not immediately join estates they are not mentioned—Few parts of the world however can produce 12 persons residing four fifths of a century in perfect harmony within two miles of one central spot.

WORCESTER, IN AMERICA.

From a Correspondent in Rutland.

"A very singular circumstance has lately occurred, in the vicinity of this town, which has excited a general curiosity, and remains, as yet unexplained. On the morning of the 16th inst. (the day after the late heavy showers) a Mr. Aaron Morse, of Paxton, on going into a piece of mowing, a few rods distant from his house, discovered a number of small Fish scattered among the grass. On searching with some of his neighbours, they found, in the course of the day, and the day following, in the compass of three or four rods, one hundred and thirty-three *Fish*, all of them alive, some of them measuring five or six inches in length, and weighing from a quarter to half a pound.

"The place where they were found is a piece of upland, remote from any stream or pond from which they could have been washed out by the rain. There is a pond, at the distance of about half a mile from the spot, which abounds with this kind of fish. But there is no visible communication, and a very large hill intervening, it is impossible they should have been brought from the pond to this place, by a natural current of water.

"It is the prevailing opinion, among the people in the neighbourhood, that they were drawn up from the pond, previous to the rain, by the influence of the sun; that they floated in the vapour, until they reached this spot, and then, literally, DROPT FROM THE CLOUDS. Whether this opinion can be supported by philosophical principles, or whether a more probable cause can be assigned, for this very singular phenomenon, is left for investigation. That they were either transported in the air, or travelled on dry land, is absolutely certain; as there is, evidently, no water communication, which could have landed them within half a mile of the spot. The fact is indisputable and will be attested to by persons of undoubted veracity."

FROM THE ASIATIC MIRROR.

DISCITE JUSTITIAM MONITI—

IN the present age, when the minds of men are so enlightened and enlarged, it is surprising to observe such disregard to wisdom, and dislike to virtue: as if we were so perversely organised, that the more our intellects are expanded, and our sentiments refined, we should feel an additional propensity to evil: as if learning and wisdom were only calculated, to make us more cunning, and subtile in knavery:—however, it is a primary axiom in Ethics, which no sceptic can doubt, or sophistry refute, that wisdom, proceeds in an equal ratio with virtue: for vice is the sad concomitant, and the humiliating result of weakness:

"The good man, and the wise are both the same,
"For Virtue is but Wisdom's other name."

It is only the wise, who can with propriety, be estimated good: the austere and rigid virtue of Ximenes, was more valuable and meritorious, than all the profusion, extravagance, and folly of a Lucullus:—the weak man can never claim that merit, or obtain that praise; his actions arise from whim, result from caprice, or originate in folly: if the weak man performs a good act, it is accidental; and not intentional.

Of the many vices, which disgrace the human species I am unacquainted with any crime, so heinous, and extensive in its injury; so mortifying, disgraceful in its nature, as SEDUCTION.—A crime, not only reprobated by the tenets of our Religion, but held in detestation, and recriminated with abhorrence—as a crime, which strikes at the social confidence of mankind; and annihilates all the harmony, and intercourse of society. Seduction, is the baneful result of an abominable passion—Lust. A person who is so destitute of virtue, and beneath the dignity of human nature, to be influenced by this vile, and shameful passion to debauch, consequently ruin an honest woman. Morality must deem an infamous deviator from her beneficent precepts. As the immortal Johnson informs us, "For the frigid villainy "of studious lewdness, for the calm malignity of labored "impiety, what apology can be invented? What punishment can be adequate to the crime of him, who retires to solitude, for the refinements of debauchery?" The most solitary observer, and confined philosopher, must have remarked, that none are guilty of this disgraceful vice, but men of the most limited judgment, contracted intellects, problematical principles, and dubious characters. A female Author of considerable reputation, Lady M. W. Montagu, has expressed my ideas of this injurious and shameful vice, with elegance and perspicuity.

"A woman capable of reflection, cannot but look on "her Lover, but as her seducer, who would take advantage of her weakness to give himself a momentary pleasure, at the expence of her repose, of her glory, and her "life. A highwayman, who claps a pistol to the breast "to take away your purse, appears to me more honest, "and less guilty;—and I have so good an opinion of "myself as to think, was I a man, I should be as capable "to lay the plan of an assassination, as that of debauching an honest woman—Shall I be capable of impoisoning a heart by inspiring it with an unhappy passion to which she must sacrifice her honor, her tranquility, and her virtue? shall I render a person despicable, because she appears amiable to me? shall I reward her tenderness by rendering her house no longer "agreeable to her, her children indifferent, and her husband hateful?"

No circumstance, no situation, and no age can mitigate the enormity of this crime;—when young men are guilty of this degrading vice, they make use of a weak subterfuge, and silly argument to screen themselves from general detestation, and contempt; the violence of their passions, and the inefficacy of their reason—the impetuosity of their desire, and the impotency of their judgement; but this confession instead of extenuating their offence, or palliating their guilt, must augment their shame, and encrease their mortification;—they must acknowledge the weakness of their heads account for the depravity of their hearts—declare themselves *wicked* because they are *Fools.*—Vice is certainly the offspring of weakness, but not the concomitant of youth—the age of a young man is not an age which ought to admit the corruptive seeds of vice—it is inimical to the love of Glory, which predominates in youthful minds.—Juvenile foibles should consist of excessive ambition; the love of extraordinary atchievements, fame, and distinction—young men should commit errors which elevate the mind, and not the low, base arts of adulation, and seduction, which require a person to be deeply skilled in all the refinements of wickedness, to practise with success.—If when the mind is tender, it is naturally corrupt and more susceptible to imbibe pernicious than beneficial impressions; we should judge of morality by the standard of age, and add a novel discovery to Ethics—the glaring absurdity of such a doctrine requires no argument to delineate, or reason to detect it's fallacy.—We cannot admit that any period of existence is so corrupt, when we see so many young men not only an honour to their relations, but an ornament to Society—admired for their wisdom, and distinguished for their virtues—those who are capable of such heinous offences, and injurious vices, should be classed separately—avoided as companions, and dreaded as enemies, that they may not by association infect others—or like opaque, and rayless bodies, darken every object that comes within it's sphere.—Young *** whom I formerly knew, has been unfortunately guilty of this abominable vice, which instead of eradicating, in some measure, by repentance, and mitigating by shame, remorse, and contrition; he glories in his crime, as an indubitable proof of singular cunning, and superlative accomplishment. How abandoned is that heart which bulges the tear of innocence, and is the cause—the fatal cause of overwhelming the spotless soul, and plunging the yet untainted mind into a sea of sorrow, and repentance! though born to protect the fair, does not man act the part of a demon?—first alluring by his temptations, and then triumphing in his victory. When villainy gets the ascendency, it seldom leaves the wretch till it has throughly polluted him.

Suppose a woman, who has been debauched by the base medium of adulation, and falsehood, was to address her seducer with the following lines—can we imagine any heart, tho' ever so debased with guilt, so invulnerable of conscience, so destitute of humanity, and so frigid of feelings, as not to contemplate his own portait with self indignation, and ignominy.

As all my wrongs distressful I repeat,
Can thy false breast with equal cadence beat?
Canst thou know peace? Is *conscience* mute within?
That upright delegate for secret sin!
Is nature so extinguish'd in thy heart,
That not one spark remains to take my part?
Not one repentant throb, one grateful sigh,
Thy breast unruffl'd, and unwet thy eye?
Thou cool betrayer, temperate in ill!
Thou nor remorse, nor thought human canst feel!
Nature has form'd thee of a rougher kind,
And education more debased thy mind.
Born in an age when guilt and fraud prevail,
When justice sleeps, and interest holds the scale;
Morality as weakness you upbraid,
Nor e'en revere Religion's hallowed head,
Curse on thee wretch! who with disgraceful art,
Flatter'd my ear, but to corrupt my heart;
And took advantage of the unguarded hour,
When weak'd Virtue fell in Nature's power,
O monster vile! my virtues to efface,
And substitute dishonor in the place;
Robb'd me of all my innocence cou'd claim,
Ruin'd and cover'd me with guilt and shame!
O vile seducer! canst thou e'er atone,
For all the mischiefs you alas have done!
No!—ne'er canst!—thou by any act or time,
Aviod thy infamy or veil thy crime.
Redress the injury—my peace restore,
And make her honest, whom you made ———,

April 5th, 1797.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—*No.* 7, *Armenian Street.*
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town,*—by Messrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta,*—Messrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Masulipatnam,*—Messrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry,*—Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, *Columbo,*—Mr. P. SECLUNA, *Trincomallie,* and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER,

TUESDAY, May 16th 1797.

ISLES of FRANCE & BOURBON.

From the late Foreign Papers, we learn that the French Government have already taken into consideration, the contumacy of the Isles of France and Bourbon; but we do not find that any resolution has yet been formed upon the future measures to be pursued. The Directory at first were disposed to support their authority by *coercion*, but certain advices which arrived from St. Domingo pending their deliberations, in describing the Insurrection and Anarchy which had attended the precipitate emancipation of the Slaves in that Colony, must have so opportunely assisted to exculpate the conduct of the Eastern Islands, that *there is much reason to suppose their disobedience may be overlooked*; as a question of Policy, the expulsion of the Commissioners has been the subject of public discussion, and among the reflections to which it has given rise, the following by the younger Lacretelle, will be found worthy of perusal.

"Two of our Colonies still exist, still flourish, are still faithful, and promise resources to our Commerce. Two French Colonies subsist with glory and independence in the Indian Seas where scarcely a Flag except the British is seen to float; it remains for the British Cabinet to see them subjugated, or to see them destroyed: Be it so! we are about at once *to gratify their wishes*, to be subservient to their jealousy and their ambition. The Isles of France and Bourbon are devoted to the destructive genius which has made St. Domingo a pile of ruins and ashes!

The Islands objected to receive the Commissaries, who came to execute a Decree that was to bring among them destruction and Death. It is decreed to send these Commissaries again with all the means of vengeance. Whence is it that the Mother Country, thus incessantly scourges her daughters? Whence is the cause of so much animosity? We are answered, the triumph of humanity is desired, to restore a sudden and immediate liberty to slaves. A Decree enacted by the Convention in the reign of *Robespierre* demands it, and we must execute the last Will of Robespiere; *Philosophy and Robespierre!* why connect the very terms together? is it to make them equally execrable?

Philosophy never demanded more than a gradual emancipation of slaves, the men who first indicated this wish were not barbarians, they did not demand the death of a crowd of their fellow Citizens, they did not intend to deprive their Country of an abundant source of prosperity: but their pretended disciples have been ignorant and ferocious: to St. Domingo they have carried an irreprable scourge, they have there fomented the Rebellion of the slaves, who by their frenzy have justified every thing that might be expected from barbarous and ignorant men. The crimes of these men are not imputable to them, they belong to those who have put arms and fire brands into their hands, of which they have made so terrible a use.

Will these unhappy slaves be more moderate in the East Indies? Have they in those climates less ardent passions? more instruction? Will not the precipitate gift of liberty equally excite them to vengeance? I know that their slavery has always been mild in that quarter, but still it has been slavery. Their population infinitely exceeds that of the Whites, and they will measure their power and their frenzy by their numbers. Where is the Commissary that can flatter himself that he will controul them? what tie attaches these Men to the Mother Country? wherefore will they submit to her orders? What will prevent them passing upon the spot, from the enjoyment of liberty to the passion of possessing, of governing, and of avenging themselves throughout.

I am not acquainted with the Commissaries who have been sent to these Colonies; I do not suspect that they have the souls of a Santnonax: there is one, *Citizen Baco*, who is generally spoken of with Esteem, but it is not in the power of any man, the most firm, the most wise, to avert the effects of a Decree so violent and so rash: the very report of their arrival sufficed to excite troubles in the Colonies; blood even flowed by the hands of the negroes. What would have been the consequence if they could have fulfilled their terrible mission?

It is the wish of these *Colonies* and perhaps it is now their interest *to operate the gradual emancipation of their slaves*: their Deputies have often presented the wisest plans for this purpose; at this very moment they were employed upon them: let us then acknowledge with them the influence of time and necessity. Let us be humane at once towards all men, and when we wish to close the Revolution here, let us not incestantly revive it in the Colonies.

What would be the effect of an armament against the *Isles of France and Bourbon?* Have we consulted their *position*, the *force* of the English in India, and every thing which might counsel despair in men threatened in their lives and possessions. Have we not an armament to make in favor of our other Colonies, taken or threatened by the English? Do we owe nothing to our maritime Allies? Will they not be as much dismayed as we, when these Colonies in India fall into the hands of the common enemy."

TELEGRAPH 29. APRIL.

Packets are open at the Council House, Calcutta for the reception of Europe letters, by the following extra ships of the Hon. Company; viz.

Minerva, - - - - - - - Captain Blaney,
Union, - - - - - - - - Captain Owen,
Castor, - - - - - - - - Captain Salkeld,

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Brooker, late chief Officer of the Favourite, Captain Mears, dated the 27th Instant.

"Upon my arrial in Calcutta, I certainly did expect to have seen in the Telegraph, some account of the engagements which took place between the *Favourite* and the French privateers, previous to her being captured by the squadron under the command of Admiral Sercey; whereas to my knowledge, nothing has ever transpired on the subject.—A full and impartial detail must, in a great measure, interest the public, and I depend on your giving a place to it, in your next paper.

"From my own experience, and without intending to cast a reflection upon any person, I am fully convinced, that had some other of our merchantmen conducted themselves with the same coolness, and intrepidity as the *Favourite* (which are so indispensibly necessary in the face of an enemy) several would have escaped, that have been captured,

"We left the pilot off Rengoon, on the 4th of August last, and on the 8th following at day break, it blowing a fresh breeze from the S. W. our starboard tacks on board and I having the watch, we espied a sail upon our lee bow, standing directly towards us.

"I instantly acquainted Captain Mears, who gave orders to beat to quarters, our guns being then upon the upper deck;—in a very short time they were all manned and prepared for action; when I laid on the upper deck hatches, in order to prevent the men from quitting their quarters, and running below, if they should be inclined to do so.

"Shortly after this, the sail was abreast of us: she then tacked, and stood on, in the same course with ourselves. Having hailed her three times without an answer, Captain Mears ordered me to fire a shot athwart her forefoot, which was done accordingly.

"A short time after, we could plainly perceive their people running between decks, fore and aft, with lighted matches in their hands; and then it was that we were thoroughly convinced, her intentions were hostile, and concluded she was a French privateer.

"It being now daylight, Captain Mears ordered me to fire into her; she displayed an English jack, and fired two guns, round and grape: immediately after, she hauled down the jack, and hoisted the National flag,

"The action was now commenced, and we fought her under the Company's colours, for one hour and forty-five minutes, closely engaged all the time, when she bore away in a shattered condition; having received from us, during the action, twenty broadsides with round and grape.

"As she was bearing away, we gave her three cheers, and struck up the grenadier's march.

"This privateer, I have since understood, proves to be the *Halcyon*, commanded by Citizen Dufort, mounting 16 six pounders, and having 85 men on board: the *Favourite* had 12 nine pounders, and including Officers and and lascars, 96 men.

"We ourselves had only one man wounded in the action; the enemy had 25 men killed and 10 wounded. The privateer directed her shot chiefly at our masts and rigging; but had she fired low, there must have been great slaughter among our people.—Our sails, rigging and boats suffered very much, and some of them were rendered useless.

"The *Halcyon* arrived at Maurius, in so shattered a condition, that by the orders of the Colonial Assembly, she was condemned to be broken up as unserviceable.—We chased her till noon, after the action, but preceiving we could not gain on her, we hauled our wind, and stood to the southward, in order to clear Atcheen head.

"On the 5th of September, at 10 A. M. we perceived another sail to the S. W. bearing down upon us, with a great press of sail, and conceiving her to be an enemy, beat to quarters and prepared for action.

"At 3 P. M. she stood athwart us, about two miles a head, took in her studding sails, hauled her wind to the leeward of us, hoisted a red ensign and began to fire:—shortly after, being abreast of us, she hauled up her courses, backed her main top sail to the mast, hauled down the red ensign and hoisted a blue one.

"We reserved our fire, but from the confusion, which appeared to reign on board the vessel, we judged her to be an enemy, and were resolved to give her a warm reception; but she saved us the trouble of doing it, for on firing one gun at her, she directly bore away.

"This vessel was the *Jeanbart*, a French corvette, carrying 22 nine pounders and 110 men.

"On the 8th following, we most unfortunately fell in with Admiral Sercey's squadron, and were captured by the *La Regeneri*:—nor even then did we strike, until we had first discharged a broadside, which we reserved until the frigate came abreast of us."

THE MADRAS THEATRE, in the frequency of their representations since the arrival of Mrs. Ormsby at that settlement, have offered an ample field for the exertions of that pleasing actress, who has been as much admired on the sister stage, as she was in Calcutta.—Her next performance will be *Leonora*, in the *Padlock*, a part which is peculiarly adapted to her stile of acting:—We hope, that the next cold season will restore her to the Calcutta stage.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 1.

In the annals of our mercantile success, we never recollect to dave heard of the arrival of so many valuable fleets as have reached our ports during the last week.

On Monday, we heard of the arrival of our Baltic trade since when our rich fleets from the Mediterranean, the Leward Islands and Jamaica, are likewise arrived, withont the loss we believe of a single ship. These fleets consist of nearly four hundred sail of shipping, and the circumstance proves the very flourishing state of our commerce.

The value of the East and West India and Mediterranean fleets, lately arrived, is estimated at no less than *eleven million sterling*.

CALCUTTA POST.—*18th April.*

On Wednesday last, the ship America, Captain Crowninshield, came to her moorings off Calcutta, last from Madras, which port she left on the 19th Instant.

The following Gentlemen are Passengers from Madras, on the America:—Captain Scott,—Lieutenant Porter,—Ensign O'Brien,—Mr. Mabon,—and Mr. Ingram.

The MARTHA, Captain Bernard, one of the Honorable Company's *Extra Ships*, anchored off Calcutta, yesterday, last from the Cape, which she left on the 17th February, consequently brings nothing new. She arrived in the Roads last week; and experienced much calms and lights airs since she left the Cape.—Captain Forrest, we understand, it a Passenger on board this vessel.

The Bark Brisk, Captain Good, arrived here on the same day from Penang, whence she sailed on the 22d ultimo.

We regret at having been disappoined in procuring so particular a description of the *Marine Pyramid*, or SPIRE BUOY, (now constructing by *Captain Campbell*, for the use of the roads) as we could wish—and which we promised, in the last Post, to lay before our readers. The following are the only brief particulars we can at present collect; but shall not fail, the first opportunity, to gratify the public.

This Buoy, it is said, when put in practice, will answer the double advantage of both buoy and landmark, so very important to the difficult navigation of the entrance to this river.

It is to stand upon its base;—its altitude will be about twenty feet;—will at all times remain true to its original situation, and can be discovered at a distance of nine or ten miles; which, we understand, is at least three times the distance the present buoys can be perceived.

The construction of this buoy also prevents it from being immersed, by the rapidity of the tide; nor has the sea so great an effect, as to force it from its moorings, as is but too frequently the case, with the buoys now in use here.

And above all, from its structure, we understand, it will contain about forty persons, in case of accidents, or vessels being shipwrecked in sight of it.

Too much, therefore, cannot be said in praise of this buoy, and the great utility it will be of to the marine here;—and as it will, no doubt, be the means of saving mayn vessels and their crews, when in danger, we sincerely hope the gentleman who has undertaken to build it, will meet with that support and encourgement so laudable an undertaking merits.

ORIENTAL STAR,—*April 29, 1797.*

Captain Allen who left Bengal on account of ill health, died at the Cape, on the 30th December.

Foreign ships are not allowed to dispose of any part of their cargoes at the Cape—the following instance which lately occurred, shews the strictness of the Government in prohibiting the sale of any goods, arriving in foreign bottoms: The Capt. of an American vessel sold and smuggled goods to a very large amount, which were afterwards seized and sold for near 17,000 Spanish dollars, and the Capt. fined three times that sum.

Goods from England pay a duty of 5 per cent. Batavia Sugar of a coarse kind sells for 6 pence, and inferior sugar candy, at 1 shilling the pound: rice and other grain scarce, but every appearance of a good crop, Bengal goods sell from 60 to 100 per cent on the invoice. Paper money in circulation at the Cape, is supposed to amount to about two millions of guilders or 13,300l. sterling."

LONDON.

EVENING MAIL:--*Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1796.*

The Spanish Squadron is in Toulon Roads. It has about 20 *ci-devant* Emigrant Officers of the Navy on board the different Ships. One of them, the Marquis *d' Amblemont*, commands a 112-gun ship. Another, named *Decuers*, having landed, thought that he should have been killed by the Terrorists. He was taken up; but having been claimed by *Don Juan de Langara*, he was set at liberty.

The English Squadron has not left the Mediterranean, as was believed. It is still, according to letters from Toulon, of the 21st *Brumaire* (11th November,) in the Corsican Seas, either at St. Fiorenzo or at Porto Ferrajo.

The new Ambassador from the King of Sardinia arrived at Paris two Days ago.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has signified to the Commander d'EST, the Envoy from the Duke of MODENA, that as the armistice with the Duke has been broken, his presence at Paris can be no longer useful.

The English, after having evacuated Corsica, fortified themselves at Porto Ferrajo, to the number of 5 or 6000 men.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND GENOA.

"Nice (22 Brumaire), Nov. 12.

The Treaty between France and Genoa, in five Articles, has been unanimously ratified by the Council, and will be accepted without delay, by the Colleges. The following are some of the Articles:

Four millions to be granted to France by way of indemnity.

The pass of the Empire shall be surrendered in full sovereignty to the Republic of Genoa, as Sovereign; and shall be maintained upon that footing till the Peace.

France shall arrange, amicably, a Treaty of Limits between Piedmont and Genoa.

Genoa is to defend her forts; but, in case of weakness, and upon her requisition, the French shall supply her garrisons with troops.

According to advices received yesterday from America, we learn that the *French take* and carry into their ports in the West-Indies, *every American vessel they meet with*. Many American vessels have been carried in, and their cargoes condemed. Victor HUGHES had given out that all American vessels taken going to or coming from an English port, would be condemned.

Letters from Jersey state, that the French camp, in the neighbourhood of Serven has been broken up, and the troops ordered into the interior.

The following honarary gifts are now at the disposal of the Minister: One Blue Ribbon, Order of the Garter; two Red Ribbons, Order of the Bath; and One Green Ribbon, Order of the Thistle.

Capt. TROLLOPE, late of the Glatton, is appointed to the command of the Leopard man of war, in the room of Capt. Hargood.

Vice-Admiral ONSLOW is appointed to the chief command in the North Seas, where a very formidable fleet will be kept up during the winter.

The following will be nearly the advantages at the end of four years to every Subscriber of 100l. to Mr. PITT's Plan of Finance.

The Debendure, : :	£	110	0	0
Four Years Interest, :		22	0	0
The advantages of the full Interest commencing before the whole of the money is paid : : :		3	0	0
Total £.		135	0	0

So that very Subscriber will gain, in four Years, *thirty-five pounds*, or 8l. 10s. *per Cent.* Interest for their Money.